

DOLINIK, R.M., inzh.; KAPLIN, A.A., inzh.; MAKEROV, V.I., inzh.; KRYLOV, M.P.,  
Leningr. nauch.

Experience in planning the construction work. Prom. stroit. 43 no.9:  
34-37 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

BURMISTROV, Pavel Ivanovich; IVANOVSKIY, Konstantin Yevgen'yevich;  
NIKOLAYEVSKIY, Georgiy Matveyevich; CHANGELI, I.I., red.;  
KOLYGIN, S.A., insh., retsentsent; KRYLOV, M.P., insh., red.;  
OSIPOVA, L.A., red.isd-va; MODEL', B.I., tekhn.red.

[Hoisting and conveying equipment] Pod'emno-transportnoe  
· mashinostroenie. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo mashinostroit.  
lit-ry, 1960. 91 p. (MIRA 13:6)  
(Hoisting machinery) (Conveying machinery)

KRYLOV, Mikhail Platonovich [Krylou, M.P.]; DOMASHEVICH, O., red.;  
KALECHYTS, G. [Kalechyts, H.], tekhn. red.

[How we reduce pork costs] Iak my znizhaem sabekosht svininy.  
Minsk, Dziarzh.vyd-va BSSR. Red. sel'skahaspadarchai lit-ry, 1960.  
30 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza "Iskra" Volkovyskogo rayona Grodnenskoy  
oblasti (for Krylov).

(White Russia—Swine)

KRYLOV, M.T.; LESHUKOV, N.D.; SHIPULINA, N.A.

Interruption of direct current transmission by means of special  
cutout devices during normal operation. Izv. NIPT no.5:64-79  
'60. (MIRA 14:1)

(Electric cutouts)

(Electric power distribution--Direct current)

KRYLOV, M.V., inzhener; RUVINSKIY, I.A., inzhener; SHAUPLER, N.G., inzhener.

Maintenance and repair of highways in mountain and taiga  
regions. Avt.dor. 20 no.3:10-12 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:5)  
(Roads--Maintenance and repair)

KRYLOV, M.V.; KOZELL, K.Yu.

Modernizing the brake system of an electrically operated telpher.  
Mashinostroitel' no.11:11 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)  
(Cableways--Brakes)

KRYLOV, M.V.; KOZELL, K. Yu.

Modernisation of electrotelpher brakes. Ratsionalizatsiia no.5:26  
'62.

MOROZOV, V.K., red.; POL', V.G., red.; SEMAONOV, T.A., red.; KRYLOV,  
M.V., inzhener-podpolkovnik, red.; STREL'NIKOVA, M.A.,  
tekhn.red.

[Transmission of measurements by radio from rockets and  
missiles; translations on telemetering from foreign journals]  
Tekhnika peredachi izmerenii po radio s raket i snariadov;  
sbornik perevodov inostrannykh zhurnal'nykh statei po radio-  
telemetrii. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1959. 126 p.  
(MIRA 13:1)

(Telemetering)



KOSTYKOV, Yuriy Vasil'yevich; KRYZHANOVSKIY, Vladimir Dmitriyevich;  
KRYLOV, M.V.; ZUDINA, M.P., tekhn.red.

[Fundamentals of television] Osnovy televideniia. Moskva,  
Voen.isd-vo M-va obr.SSSR, 1959. 389 p. (MIRA 13:2)  
(Television)

KATKOV, Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich; KROMIN, Georgiy Sergeyevich; KHYLOV,  
M.V., inzh.-podpolkovnik, red.; STREL'NIKOVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Fundamentals of radar engineering] Osnovy radiolokatsionnoi  
tekhniki. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va oborony SSSR, Pt.2.

[Elements and systems of radar installations] Elementy i sistemy  
radiolokatsionnykh stantsii. 1959. 477 p. (MIRA 12:11)  
(Radar)

DAVYDENKO, Yuriy Il'ich, kand. tekhn. nauk, inzh.-podpolkovnik;  
KRYLOV, M.V., red.; MEDNIKOVA, A.N., tekhn. red.

[Propagation of ultrashort radio waves and radio relay lines]  
Rasprostraneniye UKV i radioreleinye linii. Moskva, Voenizdat,  
1963. 133 p. (MIRA 16:6)  
(Radio waves) (Radio relay systems)

GORDEYEV, Anatoliy Ivanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, inzh.-polkovnik;  
KRYLOV, M.V., red.; SLEPTSOVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Self-guided control systems for ballistic rockets] Avtonomnye sistemy upravleniia ballisticheskikh raket. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1964. 78 p. (MIRA 17:3)

GORDEYEV, G.S., prof.; YAKUSHKIN, D.I.. Prinimali uchastiye: GORSKAYA, M.V.; GRANOVSKAYA, A.Ye.; YEVSTIGHEYEVA, Yu.G.; KRYLOV, M.V.; LEYKIN, D.I.; MAKHOVETSKIY, V.B.; MEYENDORF, A.L.; NAZARENKO, V.I.; NICHIPORUK, O.K.; PAVLOV, L.I.; RUMYANTSEVA, N.V.; SOSENSKIY, I.I.; CHERNEVSKIY, Yu.V.. TULUPNIKOV, A.I., red.; SOLOV'YEV, A.V., prof., red.; RAKITINA, Ye.D., red.; ZUBRILINA, Z.P., tekhn.red.

[Agriculture in capitalist countries; a statistical manual] Sel'skoe khoziaistvo kapitalisticheskikh stran; statisticheskii sbornik. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1958. 247 p. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva. 2. Otdel nauchnoy informatsii po ekonomike i organizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva zarubezhnykh stran Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva (for all except Tulupnikov, Solov'yev, Rakitina, Zubrilina). 3. Direktor Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Tulupnikov). 4. Zamestitel' direktora Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Solov'yev).

(Agriculture--Statistics)

KRYLOV, M.V.

Experience in studying the meat qualities of chicks of several  
American breeds. Ptitsvodstvo 8 no.12:29-31 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(United States--Poultry breeds)

KRYLOV, M. V., Cand of Bio Sci — (diss) "Coccidiosis in  
"██████████" Sheep of Tadzhikistan (External  
Appearance, Certain Biological Peculiarities, and the Epizootology of Coccidiosis),"  
Leningrad, 1959, 16 pp (Leningrad State University im Zhdanov) (KL, 5-60, 125)

KRYLOV, M. V.

"Specificity of Sheep and Goat Coccidiosis."

Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Reservoirs, 22-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

Institute of Zoology and Parasitology of the Tadzhik Academy of Sciences,  
Stalinabad

*TADZHIK*



KRYLOV, M.V.

Length of the sporogony of oöcysts of ovine Coccidia in  
seasonal pastures of Tajikistan. Dokl. AN Tadsh. SSR 2 no.3:  
41-43 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii AN Tadshikskoy SSR.  
Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN Tadshikskoy SSR M.N.  
Marsikulovym.

(Tajikistan--Coccidia)

KRYLOV, M.V.

Relation of age to infestation of sheep with Coccidia. Dokl.  
AN Tadsh.SSR 2 no.4:41-44 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii AN Tadshikskoy SSR.  
Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN Tadshikskoy SSR  
M.N.Marsikulovym.  
(Coccidiosis) (Sheep--Diseases)

KRYLOV, M.V.

Occurrence of Toxoplasma in the red-tailed gerbil Meriones erythro-  
urus Gray, 1842. Trudy Inst. zool. i paraz. AN Tadzh. SSR 24:157-  
158 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii imeni akademika Pavlovskogo  
AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.

KRYLOV, M.V.; ZANINA, Z.I.

*Smithia tadjikistanica* sp.n. from the red-tailed gerbil *Meriones erythraurus* Gray, 1842. Trudy Inst. zool. i paraz. AN Tadjh. SSR. 24:169-170 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii imeni akademika Pavlovskogo AN Tadjhikskoy SSR.

KRYLOV, M.V., kand.biolog.nauk

Animal used for the study of piroplasmosis. Veterinariia 41 no.3:52  
Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut.

KRYLOV, M. Ye.

Green fallows in Gorkiy Province. Zemledelie 26 no.8:18-19  
Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Glavnyy agronom kolchoza "Krasnyy mayak" Gorodetskogo rayona  
Gor'kovskoy oblasti.

KRYLOV, N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Readers' comments on the state of physical therapeutic aid in health resorts. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 26 no.5: 458-459 8-0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut kurortologii i fizioterapii.  
(HEALTH RESORTS, WATERING-PLACES, ETC.)

GLUKHOVSKOY, K., inzh.; KRYLOV, N., kand.tekhn.nauk; MALYSHEV, V., inzh.

Acoustical and radiometric methods of inspecting the quality of  
building materials and structural elements. Na stroi. Ros.

no.11:16-18 N '61.

(MIRA 16:7)

(Building materials--Testing)



KRYLOV, N.

Device for grounding current collectors of electric locomotives.  
Bezop. truda v prom. 8 no.10:50-51 0 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Nachal'nik gornogeologicheskogo otdela Upravleniya TSelinnogo  
okruga Gosudarstvennogo komiteta pri Sovete Ministrov Kazakhskoy  
SSR po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniyem rabot v promyshlennosti i  
gornomu nadzoru.

KRYLOV, N.A. (Kalinin)

Let's establish ornamental plantations on livestock farms.

Priroda 50 no.11:125 N '61.

(Landscape gardening)

(MIRA 14:10)

AVDASHEV, A.N.; KRYLOV, N.A.

Our requirements presented to instrument designers. Izv.tekh. no.2:88  
Mr-Apr '56. (MIRA 9:7)

(Instrument industry)

MIHELIN, E.D.; GOLYSHEVA, M.G.; ROZENBERG, I.S.; KRYLOV, N.A.; KEPPEN,  
V.A.

Oxidation of sorbitol of sorbitol into sorbose in a liquid-gas  
system; summary. Trudy VNIIV 5:66-73 '54. (MLRA 9:3)  
(SORBOSE) (SORBITOL)

MIRCHINK, M.F., DIKENSHTYN, O.Kh., KRYLOV, N.A., LETAVIN, A.I.

"Problem of oil and gas content in mesozoic deposits in the south of the USSR"

Abstract. The authors discuss the principal features of tectonics in the South USSR. The general review is presented of the oil and gas distribution all over the Mesozoic sequence along with the short characterization of the reservoirs. Zones of oil and gas accumulation as well, as the single fields are described. Oil and gas possibilities in the Mesozoic rocks within the regions of the South USSR are briefly outlined.

report to be submitted for the 6th world petroleum congress, Frankfurt, West Germany, 19-26 June 1963.

KRYLOV, N.A.

Conditions of formation of the Sadovoye-Sarpa group of  
structures (southern Stalingrad Province). Trudy MINKHIGP  
no.25:229-244 '59. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Volgograd Province--Petroleum geology)  
(Volgograd Province--Gas, Natural--Geology)

3(5)

AUTHORS:

Letavin, A. I., Krylov, N. A.

SOV/20-125-4-49/74

TITLE:

On the Transition Complex of Ciscaucasia (O perekhodnom komplekse Predkavkaz'ya)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 4, pp 862-865 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The lower tectonic level - the fundament - consisting of dislocated and metamorphized Paleozoic rock, lying under the plate complex was uncovered in Ciscaucasia by boring. In the most recent time a new red complex was uncovered which neither belongs to the fundamental rock nor to the plate envelope. This was the case in the eastern, central and western part of Ciscaucasia. Lithologically this complex is rather monotonous, with red sandy-loamy rocks on several places which partly go over into conglomerates. The grains are badly distributed. As a rule the rock is massive and structureless. Only in individual cores strata were found with an inclination of 15-45°. The stratification is quite likely to be due to both tectonic reasons and sloping structure of the strata. These recently discovered rocks are considered as sediments of a tectonic transition complex. Already several research workers (Refs 2, 3, 8, 9) had uncovered this

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complex in the regions bordering to the Epihercynian plate. The thickness of the uncovered complex was between 10 and 80 m. The mentioned complex lies in a sharp angular discordance on fundamental rocks of the Lower Carboniferous time (western Ciscaucasia) up to the Upper Carboniferous time (eastern Ciscaucasia) differing with respect to age and composition; they are covered by plate sediments of the Lower Jurassic (East) up to Lower Cretaceous (West) that are normal with respect to their age. With more or less great probability this complex may be regarded as belonging to the Permian-Trias. There is a close relation between its distribution and the erosion-tectonic relief of the fundament. (Fig 2). This distribution gives evidence of a very early formation of at least several plate structures in Ciscaucasia, i.e. of a formation that had already taken place before the beginning of a general down-warping and sedimentation of the enveloping rock. Conclusions from analogy are drawn with other regions. The uncovering of the complex confirms the certain existence of an Epihercynian plate. Thus, it is necessary to revise the theories set up by several scientists (Refs 1, 6) as to the early Mesozoic age of the fundament of a great part of Ciscaucasia. The limit with respect to time between the Hercynian and the Mesozoic

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age was in this region marked by a general elevation on the background of which plate structures began to form. It is quite likely that "breccia movements" (glybovyie dvizheniya Pl.) had taken place in this region. Thus, fosse-like depressions developed which are very characteristic of the stage of transition within the region of the Epihercynian plates (Refs 5, 8). There are 2 figures and 9 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. I. M. Gubkina  
(Moscow Institute of Petrochemical and Gas Industry imeni I. M. Gubkin)

PRESENTED: November 18, 1958, by A. L. Yanshin, Academician

SUBMITTED: November 17, 1958

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3(5)

AUTHORS:

Krylov, M. A., Letavin, A. I.,  
Malovitskiy, Ya. P.

SOV/20-125-6-41/61

TITLE:

On the Geological Development of Ciscaucasia and the Southern  
Borderline of the Russian Platform (O geologicheskoy razvitiy  
Predkavkaz'ya i yuzhnoy okrainy Russkoy platformy)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 6, pp 1319-1322  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

By means of drilling work in the region mentioned in the title  
it was found (Refs 3,6) that a Predkavkazskaya (Ciscaucasian)  
Epihercynian platform is developed in the south of the European  
USSR. It has a younger folded basis than the Prepaleozoic  
Russian platform. The boundary between these two platforms runs  
along a line of faults which form the northern boundary of the  
folds of the Donbass (Donets basin). The eastern boundary is  
not so distinctly marked (Refs 2,8). The authors compiled a  
scheme of the predominating development of stratigraphic com-  
plexes of the Paleozoic and a map of the transgressive super-  
impositions (naleganiye) of the Mesozoic complex. By putting  
one map over the other (Fig 1) it was possible to draw several  
conclusions and to indicate the dependence of the depressions

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the Southern Borderline of the Russian Platform

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of the Mesozoic on tectonic tendencies of the Hercynian cycle. The authors drew the following conclusions from the results obtained by the application of the two afore-mentioned methods: Submeridional waves of fluctuations were very important in the course of the Hercynian and Mesozoic. The main traits of the Hercynian structure influenced to a certain extent the development at the beginning of the Mesozoic: the regions of eastern Ciscaucasia which were depressed to the greatest extent at the end of the Paleozoic were earlier involved into the depression. They were subjected to a transgression already during the Jurassic. The regions of western Ciscaucasia, which attained the highest altitude at the end of the Paleozoic, were subjected to the transgression as late as at the end of the Lower and at the beginning of the Upper Cretaceous. Ciscaucasia as well as the adjacent southern part of the Russian platform were subjected to these meridional large depressions. These data confirmed the known hypothesis of N. S. Shatskiy (Ref 7) that an anticaucasian gigantic structure existed in Ciscaucasia and in the south of the Russian platform which contained various tectonic zones. Its Paleozoic origin as well as the perpetua-

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tion of the main rules governing the tectonic development of  
the Hercynian cycle in the Mesozoic were confirmed.  
There are 1 figure and 9 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti  
(Moscow Institute of Petrochemical and Gas Industries)

PRESENTED: December 16, 1958, by N. S. Shatskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: December 13, 1958

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SOV/20-127-5-43/58

- 3(5)

AUTHORS:

Mirchink, M. F., Corresponding Member AS USSR, Krylov, N. A.,  
Letavin, A. I., Malovitskiy, Ya. P.

TITLE:

Main Features of the Mesocenozoic Development of the South of  
the European Part of the USSR

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 5.  
pp 1089 - 1091 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors analyzed the distribution of the thickness of large stratigraphic complexes in the area mentioned in the title which correspond to the main stages of the geotectonic development of this vast area. The purpose was to determine the rules governing the development in Mesocenozoic. The following stages were identified: a) Lower Jurassic, b) Upper Jurassic, c) Lower Cretaceous, d) Upper Cretaceous, e) Paleocene-Eocene, Oligocene - Lower Miocene (Maykop), Middle Miocene - Middle Pliocene and Upper Pliocene - Quaternary. For the purpose of determining paleostructural interrelations schematic maps were compiled. The following conclusions may be drawn from the results: 1) After a general elevation towards the end of Paleozoic the mentioned area was subjected to sheet-like depressions

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Main Features of the Mesocenozoic Development of the  
South of the European Part of the USSR

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beginning with the Jurassic. In each stage until the Upper Cretaceous (Ref 6) always new sheets were included. The sequence of transgression and regression which followed the former was complicated as was found already in 1894 by A. P. Karpinskiy (Ref 5). 2) This gradual development took place in Mesozoic beginning in the East and in the South. 3) The waves of the depressions are the total background of the fluctuations which was rendered complicated by the development (of the Hercynian stage) of genetic structures in the range of the Epihercynian platform. 4) The tectonic differentiation by Pred-Kavkaz'ye (Cis-Caucasia) on the one hand, and of the southern edge of the Russian Platform on the other, differed in Mesocenozoic: in the range of the pre-Paleozoic platform the structures of the I and the II order developed which are still slightly expressed in the Paleozoic, whereas the sheet-like structural elements in the area of the Epihercynian platform were only at the beginning of their formation at that time. 5) The alpine pre-downwarpings to which earlier the entire area of Cis-Caucasia to the Manych valley was counted (Ref 1) occupy relatively small local sections (Refs 3,4,9) and are separated into 2 basins: a) Kubano-

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Main Features of the Mesocenozoic Development of the  
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Indol'skaya and b) Tersko-Kaspiyskaya. The Belomechetskiy (East Kuban') downwarping may not be counted to the pre-downwarpings. It is a pure sheet-like formation i.e. part of the Central Kuban' depression. The formation of the pre-downwarpings a) and b) began in the Oligocene and was especially intense in the Middle and Upper Miocene; it still continues. 6) In the Mesocenozoic history of Cis-Caucasia a combination of (in a larger sense) genetic development and the formation of newly formed structure may be observed. There are 10 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. I. M. Gubkina (Moscow Institute of Petrochemical and Petroleum Gas Industry imeni I. M. Gubkin)

SUBMITTED: April 11, 1959

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KRYLOV, N. A., Cand Geol Mineral Sci -- (diss) "Conditions of the Formation of Local Structures in the Area along the Volga from Stalingrad to Astrakhan and in the Eastern Pre-Caucasus." Moscow, 1960, 18 pp, (Ministry of Geology and the Protection of Mineral Resources USSR; All-Union Scientific-Research Geological-Exploration Institute. Academy of Sciences USSR. Institute of Geology and Development of Fuel Minerals)  
120 copies, no price given (KL,21-60, 120)



KRYLOV, N.A.

Types of local platform structures in eastern Ciscaucasia and the lower Volga Valley in connection with their oil and gas potentials. Trudy MINKHIGP no.27:43-52 '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

(Caucasus, Northern—Geology, Structural)

(Volga Valley—Geology, Structural)

MIRCHINK, M.F.; KRYLOV, N.A.; LETAVIN, A.I.

Upper Permian and lower Triassic deposits of the Ciscaucasian  
Platform and adjacent regions. Dokl. AN SSSR 138 no. 4: 916-919  
Je '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mirchink).  
(Russia, Southern—Geology, Stratigraphic)

MIRCHINK, M.P.; KRYLOV, N.A.; LETAVIN, A.I.; MALOVITSKIY, Ya.P.

The Manych--Kara-Tau graben. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.4:938-941  
D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mirchink).  
(Caspian Sea region--Geology, Structural)

MIRCHINK, M.F.; KRYLOV, N.A.; LETAVIN, A.I.; MALOVITSKIY, Ya.P.

Distribution and conditions of occurrence of the transitional complex in regions of the Epihercynian platform adjoining the Caspian Sea. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.4:884-886 0 '62.  
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mirohink).  
(Caspian Sea region--Geology)

BORISOV, A.A.; KRYLOV, N.A.; LETAVIN, A.I.; MALOVITSKIY, Ya.P.

Boundary of platforms of different age in the northern Caspian Sea region. Dokl.AN SSSR 148 no.4:896-899 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki i Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh. iskopayemykh. Predstavleno akademikom D.I.Shcherbakovym.  
(Caspian Sea region—Geology, Structural)

MIRCHINK, M.F.; KRYLOV, N.A.; LETAVIN, A.I.; MALOVITSKIY, Ya.P.;  
IONEL', A.G., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Tectonics of Ciscaucasia] Tektonika Predkavkaz'ia. Mo-  
skva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 237 p. (MIRA 16:7)  
(Caucasus, Northern--Geology, Structural)

MIRCHINK, M.F.; BOBUKH, V.A.; KRYLOV, N.A.; LETAVIN, A.I.

New data on the geology of the Karpinskogo Range and adjacent areas.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.6:1340-1343 F '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh i Volgo-Donskoye  
geologicheskoye upravleniye. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mirchink).

KRYLOV, N. A.; DITMAR, V. I.; LETAVIN, A. I.

Characteristics of the transitional complexes of the Caledonian  
and Hercynian consolidation. Izv AN SSSR Ser geol<sup>29</sup> no. 5:9-16  
My '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh,  
Moskva.



RM: 1, H.A.

Large linear depressions in the Lj-Boregatan Plateau, in the south of the U.S.S.R. Gidrobiolog no.2:72-93. Br-Ak 196.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki geologii poznykh isledovaniy  
Gosudarstvennogo komiteta neftepromyshlennosti i  
dovozhennosti SSSR.

MIRCHINK, M.F.; KRYLOV, N.A.; LETAVIN, A.I.; MALOVITSKIY, Ya.P.

New data on the geology of the Mangyshlak threshold. Dokl. '66.  
SSSR 166 no.3:681-684 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1,

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh  
i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh  
metodov razvedki. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mirchink).  
Submitted October 21, 1965.

KRYLOV, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; DURASOV, A.S., inzh.

Vibration method of determining the physical and mechanical properties of reinforced and prestressed concrete structures. Biul. tekhn. inform. 3 no.11:24-26 N '57. (MIRA 11:1)  
(Vibration) (Precast concrete--Testing)

84158

12.2000

S/112/59/000/013/067/067  
A002/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1959, No. 13, p. 289,  
# 28264

AUTHORS: Krylov, N.A., Durasov, A.S.

TITLE: An Electronic-Acoustical Method of Estimating Physical-Mechanical  
Properties of Construction Materials

PERIODICAL: Byul. tekhn. inform. Glavleningradstroy, 1957, No. 9, pp.16-21

TEXT: An electronic-acoustical method of testing construction material is described. The method makes it possible to estimate the physical-mechanical properties of materials (in the first place strength and elasticity) from the value of sound wave propagation in the specimens or in building construction elements. The ИПБ-1 (IPV-1) device was built. It consists of an electromechanical or an electrohydraulic vibrator, a vibration receiver, a vibrator control unit, a time marker unit, a beam scanning unit, and a power supply unit. The vibrator produces sound waves in the material to be tested by unit impact pulses whose frequency is set in dependence on their attenuation time. The operation of the vibrator is synchronized with the start of the horizontal scanning of the

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X

84158

S/112/59/000/013/067/067  
A002/A001

An Electronic-Acoustical Method of Estimating Physical-Mechanical Properties of Construction Materials

oscilloscope beam, which makes it possible to measure the time of travel of sound waves from the vibration source to the piezoelectric receiver. The weight of the device is 30 kg. The device is operated by one man. Measurement data of the sound wave propagation velocity in concrete specimens of different composition are given. It was established that the velocity of sound wave propagation changes considerably in dependence on structural peculiarities of concrete. This provides the basis for assuming that the electronic-acoustical method is a very effective means of checking the composition of concrete and the process of its hardening. It can be used to detect such factors as moistening, corrosion, saturation with sea salts, cyclic freezing and thawing.

Ye.Ya.Yu.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

S/112/59/000/012/078/097  
A052/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1959, No. 12, pp. 221-222, # 25439

AUTHORS: Krylov, N.A., Zhukov, V.S.

TITLE: Application of Gamma-Rays to the Quality Control of Building Materials

PERIODICAL: Byul. tekhn. inform. po str-vu. Glavleningradstroy pri Lengorispolkome, 1958, No. 1, pp. 17-19

TEXT: A combined use of acoustic, vibration and radiometrical methods of control enables one to widen essentially their field of application. The measurement of attenuation of a collimated beam of  $CO^{60}$  gamma-rays with an activity of 12 millicuries (at all measurements the energy of gamma-quanta must be within 0.5-2.0 mev) passing through material enables one to judge on the quality of concrete filling of structures as well as to control physico-chemical processes taking place in concrete during its hardening. The intensity of gamma-beam changes essentially during the first 6-8 days (due to dehydration) and afterwards it changes

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S/112/59/000/012/078/097  
A052/A001

Application of Gamma-Rays to the Quality Control of Building Materials

slightly (due, as assumed, to the formation of crystalline lattice). From the attenuation of radiation a notion as to the composition of concrete can be formed. A block diagram, graphs and a photo of the installation are given. ✓

L.A.R.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

KRYLOV, N A

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5195

Durasov, Arkadiy Semenovich, and Nikolay Alekseyevich Krylov

Fizicheskiye metody kontrolya kachestva betona (Physical Methods in the Quality Testing of Concrete) Leningrad, Gosstroyizdat, 1959. 101 p. 6,000 copies printed.

Scientific Ed.: V. S. Sbitnev, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: M. Ya. Kaplan; Tech. Ed.: L. V. Voronetskaya.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel in construction organizations, concrete and ferroconcrete plants, and scientific research institutes and laboratories engaged in the testing of building materials.

COVERAGE: The authors discuss physical or nondestructive methods for testing concrete structures. Included is concise theoretical information on impulse, vibrational, and radiometric testing methods. The designs and operational principles of testing apparatus are considered and laboratory and production

Card ~~1/4~~



Physical Methods (Cont.)

SOV/5195

experience in the operation of this equipment is discussed. According to the authors, their objective was to describe the present stage in the development of methods for testing building materials, and to consider the area of the possible application of these methods for research purposes and for solving engineering problems during construction. In their opinion, these methods may be used in the future as a means for the control, automation, and mechanization of production processes. No personalities are mentioned. There are 9 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Introduction

5

Ch. I. Theoretical Principles of Physical Methods for  
Quality Testing of Concrete

1. Types of compressional waves

13

Card 2/4

COUNTRY : USSR  
SUBJECT : Forestry. General Problems.

X

AB. JOUR.: Def. Zhur-Biologiya, No. 5, 1959, No.20110

Author : Gukova, Ye. M.; Krylov, N. A.

INST. : --

TITLE : The Effect of Different Valence Cations on  
Electric Conductivity in Wood.

ORIG. PUB.: Nauchn. dokl. vyssh. shkoly. Leso-inzh. delo,  
1958, No. 2, 183-185

ABSTRACT : No abstract

CARD : 1/1

SOV/97-59-3-5/15

AUTHORS: Krylov, N. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences and  
Durasov, A. S., Engineer

TITLE: Present Methods of Controlling the Quality of Concrete

PERIODICAL: Beton i zhelezobeton, 1959, Nr 3, pp 113-117 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: During recent years increasing attention has been paid to the pulse, vibration and radiometric methods of controlling the quality of concrete. All these methods are described as physical. They are all based on the latest developments in acoustics, electronics and radiometry, and do not require the destruction of the concrete testing samples. The development of ultrasonic pulse methods was described by A. Savchuk and A. Filipchinskiy in Beton i zhelezobeton 1958, Nr 2. This method is based on the exploitation of the theory of elasticity and development of acoustics. The process of the distribution of elastic waves in concrete can be expressed by given differential formulae. Utilising the deductions from the theory of elasticity, related to dependence of the phase velocity of elastic waves on  
Card 1/5 basic physical and mechanical properties of concrete, we

SOV/97-59-3.5/15

Present Methods of Controlling the Quality of Concrete

can determine mathematically the elastic constants of concrete. As concrete is not an ideally elastic material the ultrasonic pulse method of controlling its quality requires, in practice, the use of empirical coefficients allowing for non-elastic and structural properties of concrete. The quality of concrete can be also tested by a radiometric method which is based on the attenuation of the intensity of X-rays after they have passed through the testing material. This attenuation follows a given exponential law. The X-ray attenuation can be expressed by a mass attenuation coefficient, which appears to be constant for the majority of building materials. For general evaluation of the physical and mechanical properties of concrete, complicated pulse, vibrating and radiometric apparatus is required. It can be assumed that the distribution of velocities of a compound acoustic pulse and the degree of distortion of its original form are functions of the same properties of concrete which determine its strength. The problem is to construct such an apparatus which will allow us not only to measure the distribution of velocity of a

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SOV/97-59-3-5/15

Present Methods of Controlling the Quality of Concrete

complex sound pulse but also to evaluate the degree of its distortion. For this purpose an apparatus called an acoustical microsecondmeter (AM) was designed (see Fig 2). The method of investigation of vibration presupposes a different definition of elastic, and non-elastic, properties of the tested element. For this purpose, an apparatus was designed to measure damping (IAZ, Fig 3). As a result of tests, the relationship between the velocity of compound acoustic signals, the frequency of their own vibrations, the characteristics of their attenuation and deformation, and the strength of concrete, was determined. Fig 4 gives graphs, showing the relationship between the acoustical characteristics of concrete and its age (time after casting). Fig 5 illustrates "block-scheme" radiometric apparatus for radiometric investigations of concrete. This method was used in tests during the hardening process of concrete when the crystalline structure of concrete is produced. The graph in Fig 6 shows the interaction of X-rays with concrete in relation to the latter's age (time after casting).

Card 3/5 The radiometric method is used also to ascertain the

SOV/97-59-3-5/15

Present Methods of Controlling the Quality of Concrete

specific weight of the concrete. With this method the process of the consolidation of concrete during casting of the construction can be ascertained. Fig 7 gives a graph showing the relationship between the penetrability of X-rays and specific weight of the concrete during the process of its consolidation. Fig 8 gives graphs showing the relationship between the acoustical characteristics of concrete and its mechanical strength. The vibration method of testing can be used for determination of the magnitude of prestress in the reinforcement. By this method moments of inertia of various complicated cross-sections can also be found. The pulse method can be used to evaluate the quality of concrete and reinforced concrete of various building constructions such as the products of Factory for Concrete and Reinforced Concrete in Avtovo, near Leningrad, where an acoustical microsecondometer AM was used. Graph in Fig 9 shows results of these tests. Practical application of pulse vibration and radiometric methods of testing concrete is widely used in manufacturing processes. The pulse method appears to be sufficiently sensitive for the physical and mechanical control of properties of concrete

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SOV/97-59-3-5/15

Present Methods of Controlling the Quality of Concrete

subjected to repeated freezing and defreezing, and saturation with sea salts. Fig 10 gives a graph illustrating the above tests. The authors of this article in conjunction with technicians of the Leningrad Branch of ASIA USSR Glavleningradstroy used these methods of controlling the quality of concrete in factories for concrete and reinforced concrete products. There are 10 figures and 1 table.

Card 5/5

KRYLOV, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Controlling and directing technological processes in the construction industry. Biul. tekhn. inform. po stroi. 5 no.7:15-17 J1 '59.

(MIRA 12:10)

(Construction industry--Quality control)



DURASOV, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRYLOV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
BYSTRYAKOV, V.Ya., inzh.; YEGOROV, N.I., inzh.; SAKHMO, G.I.,  
inzh.

Mobile electronic acoustical and radiometric laboratory.

Biul.tekh.inform. po stroi. 5 no.11:14-16 N '59.

(MIRA 13:4)

(Building materials--Testing) (Radiometer)

(Electronic instruments)

KRYLOV, Nikolay Alekseyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; SMIRNOV, N.A.,  
prof., red.; FREGER, D.P., red. izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A.,  
tekhn. red.

[Electronic-acoustical, magnetic, and radio methods for  
quality control of materials, elements, and structures]  
Elektronno-akusticheskie, radiometricheskie i magnitnye  
metody kontrolya kachestva materialov, konstruksii i  
soorushenii. Pod obshchei red. N.A.Smirnova. Leningrad,  
Leningr. dom nauchno-tekhn. propagandy, 1961. 21 p.  
(Biblioteka stroitelstva po mekhanizatsii i avtomatiza-  
tsii stroitel'stva, no.8) (MIRA 16:5)  
(Building--Quality control)

ALEKSANDROV, Vladimir Mikhaylovich. Prinimali uchastiye: KNYLOV, N.A.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk; CHERKASOV, V.N., inzh.; RUSAKOV, M.Ye., arkhitekt.;  
YAKKER, N.I., arkhitekt.; SATIN, M.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.;  
MAKSIMOV, K.G., red. izd-va; PUL'KINA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Large silicate blocks made of quicklime] Krupnye silikatnye bloki  
na negashennoi izvesti; opyt Leningrada. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo lit-  
ry po stroit., arkhitekt., i stroit.materialam, 1961. 103 p.

(MIRA 14:11)

(Building blocks) (Sand-lime products)

S/081/62/000/006/062/117  
B149/B108

AUTHORS: Krylov, N. A., Glukhovskoy, K. A.

TITLE: Methods of non-destructive testing of concrete

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 6, 1962, 437, abstract  
6K429 (Beton i zhelezobeton, no. 7, 1961, 319 - 323)

TEXT: Some theoretical aspects are given, as well as the results of experiments on the joint application of the electronacoustic and radiometrical methods of non-destructive concrete testing. The processes of interaction of various impulses with inertia, elastic, plastic, and structural elements of a wave-guide were checked experimentally by electrical simulation. Three empirical methods of determining the strength of materials and structural elements, viz. the standard, static, and comparative methods are described as well as the results of practical application of these methods. It is noted that the electron-acoustic and radiometrical methods of non-destructive testing can be successfully used in solving problems connected with the automation of fundamental technical processes in the works producing reinforced concrete elements. The essential schemes of  
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Methods of non-destructive ...

S/081/62/000/006/062/117  
B149/B108

automation are given for preparation of concrete mixtures with a constant water-to-cement ratio, compaction of concrete mixtures, prestressing of reinforcement, and treatment of materials in autoclaves. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

GLUKHOVSKOY, K.A.; KRYLOV, N.A.; KRONROD, A.A., inzh., nauchn. red.;  
MARKUS, B.M., red.; KUZ'MINA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Nondestructive methods of testing materials] Nerazru-  
shaiushchie metody ispytaniia materialov; materialy k  
Vserossiiskomu soveshchaniu po prostranstvennym kon-  
struktsiiam. Leningrad, Izd. ot-la tekhn.informatsii tes-  
sta "Leningradorgstroj," 1962. 71 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Leningrad. Upravleniye po zhilishchnomu i grazhdanskomu  
stroitel'stvu.

(Nondestructive testing)

SMIRNOV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, prof.; KRYLOV, N.A., red.; FREGER,  
D.P., red.izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Objectives and prospects of the development of the construc-  
tion industry in the U.S.S.R.] Zadachi i perspektivy razvitiia  
stroitel'noi industrii SSSR; stenogramma lektsii. Leningrad,  
1963. 17 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Construction industry)

AM1021137

BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/

Kry\*lov, Nikolay Alekseyevich, Honored Inventor of RSFSR, Doctor of Technical Sciences

Electronic-acoustic and radiometric methods of testing materials and structures (Elektronno-akusticheskiye i radiometricheskiye metody ispytaniya materialov i konstruktsiy), Leningrad, Gosstroyizdat, 1963, 239 p., illus., biblio., 3,200 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: nondestructive testing, electronic-acoustic testing, impulse testing, vibration testing, radiometric testing, testing equipment, concrete, reinforced concrete, silicate material, ice, airport, construction

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is devoted to an examination of the theory and practice of nondestructive testing methods for materials and structures. The theoretical principles of impulse, vibration, and radiometric methods of testing, the special electronic equipment used for these purposes, and the results of practical use of nondestructive testing methods in various research and practical problems are considered. The book is intended for researchers and engineers working in the construction industry.

~~Cord 2/3~~



FOLISHCHUK, Al'bert Mikhaylovich; KRYLOV, N.A., red.

[Using mechanical vibrations to improve the quality of building materials and products] Ispol'zovanie mekhanicheskikh kolobanii dlia povysheniia kachestva stroitel'nykh materialov i izdelii. Leningrad, 1964. 17 p.

(MIRA 17:9)

KLYACHKO, A.L., inzh.; ODINOV, M.I., inzh.; GLUKHOVSKIY, K.A.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk, inzh., red.; GVOZDEV, A.A., doktor  
tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; GORENSHTEYN, B.V., kand.  
tekhn. nauk, red.; KOSTYUKOVSKIY, M.G., kand. tekhn.  
nauk, red.; KHYLOV, N.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.;  
KUREK, N.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; LEVINSKIY, L.G.,  
inzh., red.; LOBANOV, N.D., inzh., red.; MOROZOV, A.P.,  
inzh., red.; ONIASHVILI, O.D., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.,  
red.; SAKHNOVSKIY, K.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.;  
FILIN, A.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; YEFIMOV,  
A.D., inzh., nauchn. red.

[Three-dimensional structural elements in the U.S.S.R.;  
materials of the All-Union Conference on Precast  
Reinforced Concrete Three-Dimensional Elements held in  
November 13-17, 1962 in Leningrad] Prostranstvennye kon-  
struktsii v SSSR; po materialam pervogo Vsesoiuznogo so-  
veshchaniia po sbornym zhelezobetonnyim prostranstvennym  
konstruktsiiam, sostoiavshegosia 13-17 noiabria 1962 g.  
v Leningrade. Leningrad, Stroiizdat, 1964. 461 p.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo stroitel'noy indu-  
strii SSSR. Leningradskoye otdeleniye.

KRYLOV, Nikolay Alekseyevich, zasl. izobretatel', doktor tekhn. nauk; DURASOV, Arkadiy Semenovich, zasl. izobretatel', kand tekhn. nauk

[Radio engineering methods of controlling the structural strength of concrete and reinforced concrete; experience of the Housing Construction Combine No.3 of the Main Administration for Housing and Industrial Construction of the city of Leningrad] Radiotekhnicheskie metody kontrolya konstruktivnoi prochnosti betona i zhelezobetona; opyt raboty Dombroitel'nogo kombinata No.3 Glavleningradstroia. Moskva, Stroizdat, 1964. 41 p. (MIRA 18:8)

L 2307-66 EWT(1)/ETC/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EPA(w)-2 IJP(c) AT  
 ACCESSION NUR: AP5020730 UR/0057/85/035/008/1423/1427  
 AUTHOR: Vagner, S. D.; Krylov, N. A. 44,55 70  
 TITLE: Influence of a magnetic field on the parameters of a high frequency discharge 64  
 SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 8, 1965, 1423-1427 B  
 TOPIC TAGS: discharge plasma, high frequency discharge, argon, neon, plasma instability, longitudinal magnetic field, electron temperature, electric discharge ionization, plasma diffusion  
 ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated with probes the plasma of a high-frequency discharge in a longitudinal magnetic field in order to determine whether there occurs anomalous diffusion analogous to that observed in dc discharge plasmas (B. Lehnert, Nuovo cimento, Suppl. 13, No.1, 59, 1959). Similarly directed investigations of several other authors are mentioned and that of R. Geller (Phys. Rev. Let., 9, 248, 1962) is criticized; Geller is said not to have taken into account the thickness of the space charge layer at the probe and its variation with magnetic field strength. The discharges were excited in 25 cm long 2.5-3 cm dia-

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ACCESSION NR: AP5020730

meter molybdenum glass tubes by external ring electrodes connected to a 4.2 Mc/sec oscillator. Each discharge tube contained two 4 mm long 0.2 mm diameter cylindrical probes on the axis and two 4.5 mm diameter plane probes diametrically opposite each other at the wall. The tubes were filled with argon at 0.01 or 0.05 mm Hg or with neon at 0.02 or 0.04 mm Hg, and the longitudinal magnetic field was varied from 0 to 500 Oe. The electron temperature, the mean ionization frequency per electron, and the radial electric field strength decreased with increasing magnetic field strength at low magnetic field strengths, and increased with increasing magnetic field strength at magnetic field strengths above a certain critical value. The critical magnetic field strength increased with increasing gas pressure. An increase in the low frequency (1-100 kc/sec) noise in the probe circuit was observed at magnetic field strengths above the critical value. The ionization frequencies calculated from the measured electron temperatures were in reasonable agreement with the measured values except for the heavy discharge in argon; in this case the calculated ionization frequency was some two orders of magnitude greater than the measured. It is suggested that this may be due to escape of charged particles in the axial direction. The behavior of the plasmas above the critical longitudinal magnetic field strength indicates the presence of anomalous losses. These losses are ascribed to an instability, the nature of which is not

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L 2307-66

ACCESSION NUR: AP5020730

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entirely clear. The theory of the instability of a dc discharge plasma (B.B. Kadomtsev and A.W.Nedospasov, J. Nuclear Energy, 1, 230,1960) is not directly applicable. "In conclusion, the authors than V. Khrustalev for assistance in performing the measurements." Orig. art. has: 6 figures <sup>24,33</sup>

ASSOCIATION: Karel'skiy pedagogicheskiy institut, Petrozavodsk (Karelian Pedagogical Institute) <sup>11.55</sup>

SUBMITTED: 31Oct64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 004

Card 3/3 *nd*

BERKIN, N.G.; KRYLOV, N.G.

Calculating the parameters of a machine for building bicycle  
tire casings. Kauch.i rez. 21 no.2:28-34 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskii institut i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy  
konstruktorsko-tekhnologicheskii institut shinnoy promyshlennosti,  
Omsk.

(Bicycles and tricycles--Tires)

... of astatine with ...

... AN SSSR. Otdeleniye obshchey i tekhnicheskoy khimii. Spetsialnoye i ad-





KRYLOV, N. I.

KRYLOV, N. I. "The Design and Development of Planetary Flying  
Shears." Min Heavy Machine Building USSR. Central  
Sci Res Inst of Technology and Machine Building  
(TSNIITMash). Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for  
the Degree of Candidate in Sciences)  
TECHNICAL

So: Knizhaya Letopis', No. 17, 1956.

AID P - 5079

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/2 Pub. 128 - 8/26

Author : Krylov, N. I., Eng.

Title : Planetary flying shears

Periodical : Vest. mash., 5, 26-28, My 1956

Abstract : The increased speeds of rolling on continuously running mills made necessary the use of a new type of high-speed flying shears, which could cut the rolled metal during its high-speed motion. The author jointly with A. I. Tselikov and Ye. A. Stosha, designed the new continuous rolling mills at the Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machine Building (TsNIITMASH). They also designed the planetary flying shears. Their design and performance are described in detail, and demonstrated by an illustration and 2 diagrams.

Vest. mash., 5, 26-28, My 1956

AID P - 5079

Card 2/2 Pub. 128 - 8/26

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

KHYLOV, H.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

New blooming mill. Nauka i zhizn' 27 no.7:65 J1 '60.  
(MIRA 13:7)

(Rolling mills)

KRYLOV, N.I., marshal Sovetskogo Soyuza

Strategic rockets always in combat readiness. Komm. Vooruzh.  
Sil 5 no.1:18-23 Ja '65, (MIRA 18:3)

KRYLOV, N. K.

"Investigations of the Rostov Geophysical Observatory on the  
horizontal and Vertical Visibility,"

Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geograf. i Geofiz., Nos. 1-6, 1942

KRYLOV, N. K.

Physics-Study and Teaching

Excursions for the observation of physical phenomena in nature. N. K. Krylov. Fiz. v shkole no. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1957, Uncl.  
2



KRYLOV, N. L.

Case of Crohn's disease. Klin. med. 40 no.7:116-117 J1 '62.  
(MIRA 15:7)

(REGIONAL ILEITIS)

KRYLOV, N.L. (Leningrad K-160, Krasnodarskaya ul., d. 11, kv.140)

Fractures of the tibial tuberosity and their treatment. Ortop.,  
travm. i protez. 25 no.4:59 Ap '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz kafedry travmatologii i ortopedii (nachal'nik - prof.  
I.L. Krupko) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni  
S.M. Kirova.

MODZOLEVSKIY, Igor' Vladimirovich; BARSEGOV, A.A.; KARPOV, I.V.; KARTSEV,  
I.T.; KRYLOV, N.M.; NIKOLAYEV, I.V.; REVICH, V.I.; SHEVYAKOV, V.A.;  
SHOKHIN, O.A.; CHUSOV, A.I.; GORODNICHENY, N.G., redaktor; CHERNYSHEV,  
V.I., redaktor; KHITROV, P.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[General course on railroads] Obshchii kurs zheleznykh dorog. Izd.  
2-e, perer. Moskva, Gos. transportnoe shel-dor. izd-vo, 1954. 316 p.  
(Railroads) (MLRA 8:3)

MODZOLEVSKIY, Igor' Vladimirovich, inzh.; BARSEGOV, A.A.; KARPOV, I.V.;  
KARTSHV, I.T.; KRYLOV, N.M.; NIKOLAYEV, I.V.; REVICH, V.I.;  
SHEVYAKOV, V.A.; SHOKHIN, O.A.; CHUSOV, A.I.; GUBAREVA, N.T.,  
red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[General course in railroad engineering] Obshchii kurs zheleznykh  
dorog. Izd.3., perer. Pod obshchei red. I.V.Modzolevskogo.  
Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr.ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia,  
1960. 290 p. (MIRA 13:12)

(Railroad engineering)

11(7)

SOV/71-59-3-13/23

AUTHOR: Krylov, N.M.

TITLE: Necessity for the Alcohol Industry to Utilize More Peat as Fuel in the Ryazanskaya Oblast' (Shire ispol'zovat' torfyanoye toplivo v spirtovoy promyshlennosti Ryazanskoy oblasti)

PERIODICAL: Spirtovaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 3, pp 33-34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Soviet peat industry, which Party and Government are in favor of developing, claims to be the largest in the world. Since the October revolution peat production has increased 25 times throughout the USSR. Peat deposits in the Ryazanskaya Oblast' are estimated to exceed 500 million tons. The alcohol industry is using at present annually, in this part of the country, 50,000 tons of peat. Although a great deal has been done to modernize peat production by the use of dredging elevators, spreading machines and harvesting machines of the TUMKAR-3 type, etc, which reduce production cost of peat considerably, the majority of peat producing establishments are doomed to failure, unless steps are being taken to introduce compensators in the alcohol plants of the oblast'. In 1957, 38% of the peat production was done by the dredging elevator method, 16% by the scraper eleva-

Card 1/2

KRYLOV, N.M.

Globoidal gearing at arbitrary angles of the crossing axes. Trudy Sem.  
teor.mash. 13 no.26-49 '53. (MLRA 7:1)

(Gearing, Worm)

AUTHORS: Krylov, N.N. and Yegorov, V.N. SOV-132-58-9-12/18

TITLE: A Hydraulic Core Splitter (Gidravlicheskiy kernokol)

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1958, Nr 9, pp 45-47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Tsentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro - TsKB (The Central Designing Bureau-TsKB) of the Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources of USSR, designed and constructed a hydraulic core splitter, which already has been industrially tested. It is used to split the core sample lengthwise and crosswise. The characteristics and details of the device are given.  
There are 2 diagrams and 1 photo.

ASSOCIATION: TsKB Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR (TsKB of the Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources of the USSR)

1. Minerals--Sampling 2. Machines--Design

Card 1/1

KRYLOV, N.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Improving the dynamic characteristics of passenger cars. Zhel.  
dor.transp. 40 no.4:59-62 Ap '58. (MIRA 13:4)  
(Railroads--Passenger cars)



KRYLOV, N.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.

Allowable imbalances in passenger-car wheel pairs. Trudy MII  
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Curvature of surfaces having a linear contact. Teor. mash.  
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Military Electrical Engineering (Red Banner) Academy of Communications imeni S. M.  
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